

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Materials Management (IIMM) Bombay is conducting a Graduate Diploma in Materials Management (GDMM) which is recognised by the Union Government;

(b) whether any weightage is given by the public sector Undertakings to such diploma holders for posting in their material management departments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Graduate Diploma in Materials Management Course conducted by the Indian Institute of Materials Management is recognised by the Government of India for purpose of recruitment to superior posts and services under the Central Government.

(b) to (d). Recruitments in the below board level posts of Central Government Public Enterprises are not done on centralised basis. The respective managements enjoy complete autonomy in framing Recruitment Rules for different posts, and in awarding incentives and weightages to different qualifications at the time of recruitment, promotions and postings. The guiding factor is professionalisation for improving efficiency and productivity.

Cases In Central Labour Courts of Kerala

807. SHRITHAYIL JOHNNANJALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes and other cases pending adjudication before Central Government Labour Courts

and Industrial Tribunals in the State of Kerala at present:

(b) the reasons for delay in adjudication of cases; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy disposal of all the pending cases.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):

(a) The Central Government has not set up any Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court in the State of Kerala. Industrial disputes pertaining to the Central sphere under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 from the State of Kerala are referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (CGIT) - cum - Labour Court at Bangalore and the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by the Government of Kerala. As per available information, only one industrial dispute pertaining to Kerala is pending with the CGIT - cum - Labour Court at Bangalore. 86 industrial disputes 416 applications pertaining to the Central sphere were pending as on 31-12-1991 in various Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts constituted by the Government of Kerala.

(b) The reasons identified generally for delay in disposal of cases are, *inter alia*, heavy work load, procedural impediments such as absence of advocates, adjournments taken for furnishing information, stay orders by superior Courts, or attempt to make an out of court settlement. etc.

(c) The steps for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter alia* the following:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of conciliation machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacan-

cies in the posts of Presiding officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;

- (iii) Holding of Lok Adalts, where possible.

[Translation]

Availability of Coal

*811. **SHRI SUKIDEO PASWAN:** (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the possible availability of coal of grades A to D (high quality) in the country;

(b) if so, the scheme formulated by the Government for increasing the production of such types of coal;

(c) the total quantity of reserves of such coal found in the Country by December, 1991;

(d) the target fixed for the year 1991—92 for the production of this coal; and

(e) the total quantity of coal imported during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The Geological Survey of India have estimated a total reserve of 42.41 billion tonnes of high quality coals of 'A' to 'D' grades within a depth of 1200 metres in different coal fields in the country. During the 8th plan period, in addition to steps being taken to increase coal production in general, emphasis is also being laid to produce good quality coals from underground as well as open cast mines. Further, a dedicated programme to ensure supply of good quality washed coking coal to the steel plants has also taken up besides

various steps being taken to improve quality of non-coking coal being supplied to power houses and other miscellaneous consumers. The total production of superior grades of non-coking coal ('A' to 'D') is expected to increase to about 111 million tonnes at the end of the 8th plan period as compared to the present level of 92 million tonnes.

(e). The total quantity of coal and coke imported during the period 1990-91 was 5.996 million tonnes.

[English]

Import Duty on finished goods

*813. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the steep reduction in the import duty of finished products the Indian industries find it difficult to compete in the domestic market against the imported finished goods;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the import duty of the raw materials so that Indian Industries are able to compete both in the domestic and international markets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) In general, because of the adjustment in the exchange rate of the Indian rupee and the restrictions placed on import of certain goods in the Export and Import Policy, 1992-1997, there has been no adverse impact on the cooperativeness of Indian industry due to the reduction in import duties on finished products.

(b) and (c). It is a continuous exercise on the part of the Government to remove distortions, if any, in the customs tariff